

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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MASSACRE OF ATHLETES LINKED TO U.S. OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD152046 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Six members of the national hockey team who escaped an attack by counter-revolutionary forces took part in a news conference today at the press club. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] national hockey team had gone to the Soviet Union to prepare for the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow. On their return to the homeland, their bus was raided by the mercenaries of reaction and imperialism in the vicinity of Qonduz and Baghlan provinces. During the clashes, three athletes were killed, one was severely injured, six escaped, and the remaining team members were captured by the counterrevolutionary elements.

At the news conference, the team members explained that the Afghan sports team will be taking part in the 1980 Moscow Olympics alongside athletes from over 80 countries. They then answered questions from domestic and foreign correspondents. The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the following statement of the national Olympics committee was read during this news conference:

The victory of the Saur Revolution, especially of the uprising of 27 December in our country, on the one hand rescued our people, and on the other aroused the bestial wrath of the reactionary, chauvinist, Zionist and imperialist circles.

Reaction and imperialism are struggling to defame revolutionary Afghanistan and its longstanding and staunch friend, the USSR. They resort to various criminal acts even under the name of the sacred religion of Islam and do not shrink from plundering and brutally killing our innocent compatriots in order to implement their treacherous policy. This aggressive and criminal policy was amply manifested during the February 1980 incidents when U.S.-made chemical handgrenades were exported to our country for the use of treacherous counterrevolutionary elements, and when innocent girls and boys of the Kabul schools were poisoned, which everyone clearly observed. U.S. imperialism used the ban on the Moscow Olympic games in order to defame the Soviet Union, which has rushed to the aid of our people in the most sensitive moments of our history. But since this fraudulent policy has been faced with defeat as a result of the participation of over 90 sports teams from 80 countries, the United States has struggled unavailingly to prevent the participation of some countries in these games through threats, intimidations and conspiracies, and has even organized the merciless killing of the Afghan hockey team, which had returned from the USSR, in order to disrupt the course of the games.

From among the 22 members of the athletic team who returned from the USSR after playing matches, only six escaped death after the cowardly raid of the criminals who deceptively claim to be defenders of the people of Afghanistan. The rest have disappeared without a trace.

We openly declare that this ruthless massacre of our country's athletes is directly related to Carter's Olympic boycott. The people of the world will certainly denounce it forcefully and decisively. Carter and his partners are responsible for the shedding of the innocent blood of these athletes. The lackeys of imperialism in some other countries also embark on such activities, but it is obvious that the Olympic games will be held successfully and such criminal acts will not succeed in preventing them from being held.

The national Olympics committee of Afghanistan decisively announces that our country's athletes will participate in the Moscow Olympic games in a normal manner and [word indistinct] that our people will fight these crimes and conspiracies and foil the plans of the enemies of the revolution.

FURTHER INSTALLMENT OF KARMAL EFFICIENCY SPEECH PRESENTED

LD152216 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to remaining [as heard] part of the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, which he gave (?recently) at the opening session of the conference of high-ranking officials of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace: [begin recording]

The people can no longer live peacefully with the existing shortcomings, [word indistinct], bureaucratic malpractice, bribery, oppression, tyranny, and abuse of office. Through their numerous letters, which every day arrive at party and government offices, the people (?criticize) the existing shortcomings, and constructive measures are being proposed to eliminate these faults. Such criticisms and proposals enjoy the endorsement of the high-ranking party and government officials of the DRA as they ought to.

Comrades and friends, the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, having (?considered) the issues relating to the improvement of the economy and discipline at work and a better system of control, contemplate the implementation of the following objectives:

1. The focusing of attention by the leading organs on the solution of the most urgent issues of economic development, the removal of relevant obstacles while making the most effective utilization of the resources which are (?pertinent) to the development of the national economy; and the successful implementation of the 1980 plan with the (?support of) the party and the toilers;
2. Wider utilization of the positive experiences and activities of the ministries, departments, municipalities and organizations in the task of the full implementation of the plans;
3. In my own opinion, the preparation of an effective socioeconomic development plan for 1981 ought to begin right now.

Therefore, we are hopeful that after adequate consideration and scrutiny of these issues by each of the ministries, departments, and organizations, and after receipt of all important and useful proposals in view of the resources and possibilities which we have at our disposal for development, all these will undoubtedly be put to use in the task of planning and this will assist us in the successful implementation of the plan. [applause] [end recording]

WATER RESOURCE TALKS HELD WITH SOVIETS 15 JULY

LD152128 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Raz Mohammad Paktin, minister of water and power, met today at his office Poladzade, the deputy minister of irrigation of the Soviet Union [first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources]. During this meeting, views were exchanged on cooperation between the two countries and the minister of water and power expressed [word indistinct] gratitude for the cooperation extended by the Soviet Union.

PARTY OFFICIAL ZIRAY MEETS WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

LD152256 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary and member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, this afternoon held a news conference at the headquarters of the party Central Committee and answered questions from foreign correspondents. At the outset, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray thanked the foreign journalists for their interest in the revolution and events of Afghanistan.

In answering in detail correspondents' questions on the history of the PDPA, the social condition of the country's toilers before the revolution, and the development stages of the Saur Revolution, particularly the constructive developments of the new stage of the Saur Revolution, Dr Ziray discussed the lies spread by reaction and imperialism and the unrelenting struggles of reactionary groups, and unmasked the [word indistinct] designs of the mercenary forces who carry out subversion and terrorism within Afghanistan with the provocation of international imperialism.

'MERCENARY' GROUP CRUSHED IN PARVAN PROVINCE

LD151854 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The resistance group consisting of (?struggling) revolutionaries and the noble patriots of our country, in the village of Kohsan in Parvan Province, with unprecedented heroism, have severely crushed the mercenary servants linked with international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, regional reaction, Chinese hegemonist chauvinism and other reactionary circles.

The BAKHTAR reporter, quoting a source in Parvan Province, reported that in the past few days a number of terrorists, murderers and thieves, who at the orders of their international reactionary masters were carrying out highway robberies, thus endangering the normal and peaceful lives of the people of that province, have been captured by the resistance group. The source added that a person, one member of the terrorists, who for 3 years was causing trouble and torment for the noble people of the village of Bayan-e Ulia near the capital of Parvan Province, was captured by the resistance group while he was trying to set fire to a stack of wheat.

VARIOUS ACTS OF DESTRUCTION IN PROVINCE REPORTED

LD151922 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The country's security authorities and the reporters of the BAKHTAR agency have reported the shameful and inhuman actions of the ruffians who, on the direct order of their imperialist masters, during the past few days have embarked on terror, subversion and intimidation in some parts of our country. These reports are now presented for the information of our compatriots:

According to the security authorities, on 3 July the official in charge of road building and surveying, in the Shekarpur bazaar of Qandahar and one of the resident teachers of (Mulah Ahmad) of the Arghadab district of Qandahar Province were martyred; and, on 11 July, an official at the Naserkhan Khil school in Kohestan district of Parvan Province, and one other worker, were martyred.

The report says that during the past few days plunderers and murderers have taken a number of trucks and agricultural vehicles and have set fire to a number of state buildings and schools in Qandahar, Parvan, [name indistinct] and Baglan. These brigands, by their inhuman and indecent actions, have hindered public transportation, committed atrocities and abducted a number of our innocent and Muslim people.

According to the BAKHTAR reporter in Herat Province, the enemies of our homeland have treacherously set fire to the [name indistinct] shops in the city of Herat. As a result of this sinister act, it is estimated that 10.3 million afghanis worth of damage has been done to the persecuted people of Herat.

The BAKHTAR reporter, quoting a security source in the city of Herat, reports that, because of this fire, all the shops and their contents, which included quilts, mattresses, cloth, garments and different woolen and cotton fabrics and cloth and over 2.1 million afghanis in cash, were destroyed.

The source added that the fire brigade of the city of Herat, with the help of the soldiers of Division No 7 of that province, managed to control the fire and prevent it spreading to the other parts of the city of Herat.

The BAKHTAR reporter in Qonduz writes that these enemies of religion and Islam, and the enemies of the homeland, have set fire to the middle school of [name indistinct] in Zakhil, the Qonduz provincial center, as a result of which out of 600 volumes of the holy Koran which were in the store of the school for the education of the pupils, 400 volumes were burned and the remaining 200 volumes half-burned.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED FOR BBC EXPANSION PLANS

LD112006 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The British Conservative government is planning to increase its destructive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by radio. The major (?purpose) of the slanderous efforts of London radio consists of confronting the realities of the Afghan revolution.

As has been pointed out by the British PRESS ASSOCIATION, the British authorities have considered not only increasing BBC broadcasting time but also providing powerful radio transmitters for the terrorist bands who have been trained by American and Chinese experts.

The British press has pointed out that Western countries and China have recently increased their efforts for the military strengthening of anti-Afghan groups.

GANDHI, AGHA SHAHI DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, BILATERAL TIES

BK151617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who arrived in New Delhi this morning, had an hour's meeting with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in the afternoon. Earlier, he and his aides had their first formal round of talks with External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and senior officials. They will have another session tomorrow.

The situation in Afghanistan dominated both the meetings, though bilateral matters also came up at Agha Shahi's meeting with Mrs Gandhi.

According to an official spokesman, the prime minister told the Pakistan minister that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan cannot be seen in isolation. It must be viewed in the context of overall developments in the region and the increasing presence of various powers in the Indian Ocean and the gulf.

On bilateral relations, she reiterated that the Simla agreement provides a comprehensive basis for their development. The general concepts and principles envisaged in the agreement should now be taken up for working out details of specific action in trade, culture, travel, tourism and other spheres.

Mrs Gandhi also drew Agha Shahi's attention to adverse publicity in Pakistan about India, and more recently about its defense policy. This, she told him, is not conducive to furthering the common aim of improving relations. She pointed out that Pakistan's expenditure on defense is double that of India in terms of the percentage of the gross national product and per capita income. She emphasized that the need is for a constructive and positive approach. As far as the question of Kashmir is concerned, the Simla agreement envisaged that the two countries would resolve issues relating to it peacefully and bilaterally.

In the course of discussion the prime minister raised the question of Indian military personnel in detention in Pakistan over a number of years. The prime minister told Agha Shahi to have these persons traced and repatriate them. Agha Shahi said that as far as he knew there were no such persons, but, he said, his government will make every effort to trace such persons, if any, and arrange for their return.

Both Mrs Gandhi and the foreign minister of Pakistan agreed that this was a human problem to be dealt with sympathetically.

Spokesman on Talks

BK151709 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1632 GMT 15 Jul 80

["Official Spokesman Statement on July 15"--ISI headline]

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi called on the prime minister at five o'clock. He was with the prime minister for 1 hour and 5 minutes.

The prime minister was assisted by the foreign minister, the foreign secretary and the Indian ambassador to Pakistan. Agha Shahi was assisted by the secretary general of the Pakistan foreign office and the Pakistani ambassador to India.

Agha Shahi delivered a letter of the Pakistani president to the prime minister.

The talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Initiating the discussions, Agha Shahi mentioned the strong feeling and desire in Pakistan to establish friendly relations with India. The prime minister reciprocated the sentiments.

Our foreign minister recalled that this desire to nurture friendship with Pakistan was reflected during the discussion in the Indian Parliament during the budget grants of the ministry affairs.

Both regional matters with reference to Afghanistan and bilateral matters were covered. Agha Shahi conveyed in general terms his assessment and his government's views regarding the regional developments in the context of the second conference of the Islamic foreign ministers as well as other discussions.

The important point which the prime minister made in response to the presentation of Agha Shahi is that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan cannot be seen in isolation but must be viewed and assessed in the context of overall developments in the region and the increasing presence of various powers in the Indian Ocean and the gulf.

Regarding bilateral relations, our prime minister reiterated that the Simla agreement provides a comprehensive basis for developing relations further and she expressed the view that the general principles and concepts envisaged in this agreement should now be discussed and details worked out for specific action in the sphere of trade, culture, travel facilities and tourism.

The Indian prime minister and Pakistan's foreign minister generally agreed that details of such cooperation should be discussed and modalities worked out at the official level and through diplomatic channels.

Our prime minister drew the attention of Agha Shahi to certain adverse publicity on India's defence policy in Pakistan and abroad. She mentioned that this was not conducive of the aims of two countries for improving relations.

She also pointed out that as far as the question of Kashmir was concerned, the Simla agreement envisaged that both countries would resolve issues involving Kashmir peacefully and bilaterally.

Agha Shahi paid a courtesy call on the Indian foreign minister at 1445, followed by the officials talks for about 2 hours. The official level talks were primarily devoted to the Afghanistan situation. Since Agha Shahi is visiting as a guest of honour he was asked to give his assessment of situation and his own discussions since Swaran Singh's visit to Pakistan.

Agha Shahi generally informed our foreign minister and Indian delegation the discussions at the second conference of Islamic foreign ministers discussions and activities of the three-member committee set up by the second conference of Islamic ministers to deal with the situation. Agha Shahi also briefly outlined the discussions with the French president, Chancellor Schmidt, Lord Carrington, Khomeyni and the Iranian foreign minister. He also conveyed his assessment of the internal situation in Afghanistan to our foreign minister.

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The points of importance in Agha Shahi's assessment are as follows: Agha Shahi stated that the Government of Pakistan was of the view that the problem arising of the Afghanistan situation can only be resolved by political means. He also mentioned to our foreign minister that he was on the public record on behalf of his government that there should be no great power conflict in the region including the Indian Ocean and the gulf, that Pakistan is of view that the atmosphere of detente should be restored and all countries should continue their efforts to make it a success.

The second round of talks will be held on July 16.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and Pakistan assessment we in detail.
[sentence as received]

Shahi Banquet Address

BK160219 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Addressing a dinner hosted by the Indian external affairs minister, Agha Shahi said that a strong and stable Pakistan, capable of protecting its boundaries, will contribute to the security of India itself. He said that India is a big country and it should not be endangered by any of its neighbors. It is natural for its neighbors to be concerned over India's large-scale acquisition of new arms. He added that Pakistan is a small country, does not wish to create any problem for India nor could it attain the capability to become a problem for India.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan had proposed talks between military experts of the two countries in a bid to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and to determine through mutual understanding the number of military personnel and the extent of armaments the two countries should be allowed to keep. Such an understanding would not only lead to an atmosphere of mutual trust, but would also end the senseless arms race between the two countries, he said.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan will fully implement the Simla agreement and that it believes that the process started by the agreement will in the end lead to a just solution to the Jammu and Kashmir issue which will be practicable for all parties. He said that a new era of closer relations and large-scale useful cooperation would thus begin between the two countries.

Referring to the regional situation, Agha Shahi said that the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan poses a serious danger to the security of the entire region, and the Afghan people themselves are facing numerous difficulties and hardships. He said that it is a moral obligation of the world fraternity to help secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. Agha Shahi also clarified the positive steps taken by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to solve the Afghanistan crisis.

The Indian external affairs minister, in his address, said that the security of Afghanistan is as important as the security of all other neighboring countries for the security of India and its national interest.

Earlier, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, during her meeting with Agha Shahi, explained India's stand on the Afghanistan issue. On bilateral relations, she reiterated that the Simla agreement provides a solid basis for the development of bilateral relations. Regarding the Kashmir issue, she said that the Simla agreement provides the Pakistan and India would settle the issue mutually, by peaceful means.

SHAHI INTERVIEWED ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, AFGHANISTAN

JN150920 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Jul 80 p 10

[Excerpts of Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's interview with AD-DUSTUR Chief Editor Mahhud ash-Sharif in Amman on 12 July]

[Excerpts] Amman--Question: A number of UN resolutions on Jerusalem and the rights of the Palestinians have been issued during the past 13 years. Nevertheless, the Arabs and Muslims have not succeeded in stopping the Israeli measures in Jerusalem or achieving an Israeli evacuation of the occupied territories. Moreover, Israel is candidly announcing its challenge of the UN resolutions and world public opinion. What decisive and practical measures do you expect from the extraordinary conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers, currently meeting in Amman, to safeguard the Arabism of Jerusalem and foil Israel's plans in the occupied territories?

Answer: What prompted us to hold this extraordinary conference is Israel's continuation of the policy of Judaizing the occupied territories through its settlements, as well as its recent announcement on annexing Jerusalem and making it Israel's capital. These are two matters which will adversely affect the idea of establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Regarding the UN General Assembly resolutions, these are merely recommendations and there is no responsible body to implement them. Moreover, the UN Security Council resolutions have always clashed with the U.S. veto. Nevertheless, these international resolutions have a moral value because they focus the world's attention on the Palestinian people's rights, draw attention to Israel's disobedience of the will of the international community and increase Israel's isolation. It must be admitted that the international resolutions will continue to have little impact unless they are associated with defined measures from the international community to put them into effect.

Palestine is an Islamic land, and the Islamic states have the special responsibility of liberating it from the yoke of Israeli colonialism. I said at the conference yesterday that the Islamic world possesses huge potentials that can be employed to achieve this objective. I believe that the Islamic states, particularly those endowed by God with natural resources, must draw up a joint political and economic strategy toward the states that support Israel with the aim of forcing them to adopt a firm stand toward the Israeli aggression as well as of guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Question: The Islamabad Islamic Conference decided to form a tripartite commission, of which you are a member, to search for a political solution for the issue of Afghanistan. What has this commission achieved so far?

Answer: The commission met with the leaders of the Afghan mujahedin in Switzerland. I am glad to say that our meeting with them was useful and fruitful. They adopted a practical and responsible stand during the talks and they promised to support our efforts in the search for a political solution for the issue of Afghanistan. We explained to them that a political solution must be based on the following main points:

1. Total withdrawal of the Soviet forces from the Afghan territories.
2. Emphasis on the Afghan state's independence and neutrality.

3. Respect of the Afghan people's right to choose the regime they want.
4. Creation of a suitable atmosphere for the Afghan refugees' return to their country.

We also explained to them that we will contact the other concerned quarters, including the Soviet Union, in order to reach a solution. Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, has made hints to the Kabul government on our readiness to hold a dialogue with the ruling people's party leaders there. We are now awaiting the reaction of the authorities in Kabul.

Question: Does your anticipated meeting with representatives of the Kabul government mean your recognition of this government?

Answer: No. We announced right from the beginning that our adherence to the text of the resolution under which the commission was formed by the Islamic Conference member states does not make any talks we may hold with Kabul official recognition of the regime there. Although there is some sort of limited contact and dialogue between Chatti and the Kabul government, the question of recognition is still impeding worthwhile progress in solving the Afghan issue. We explained to them that the recognition of a government whose existence is based on military support from a foreign state conflicts with the simplest principles of international relations.

Question: Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the political, information and military quarters in the West have been warning against the danger of Soviet penetration in the region and Soviet military expansion toward Pakistan and the Indian Ocean. What is Pakistan's assessment of this warning? Do you view a possible danger of this sort seriously?

Answer: One has to weigh the future eventualities through a study of the political results of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as well as through the strategic geographic facts prevailing in this region of the world. The Soviets have informed us several times that they do not intend to militarily interfere in Pakistan. They also denounced the reports which tried to arouse fears in the region and in the West concerning possible Soviet intervention in other regions. We accept these Soviet assurances despite their weaknesses. Moreover, I believe that the current international situation may not allow for other adventures of this sort, at least at the present time. There is no doubt that the Soviets have achieved important strategic gains by their intervention in Afghanistan and have several political and military choices which they may like to utilize in the future. Therefore, the allegation of some circles that nothing has changed as a result of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and that talk about this subject is some sort of unjustified fabricated clamor is in my opinion a deliberate blindness to facts they do not like to see.

Question: The Indian Ocean region is now witnessing concentration of military fleets and forces by the Soviets and Americans, and even the French and the British. Does this concentration of fleets near you not worry the Government of Pakistan? What do you think of the subject of neutralizing the Indian Ocean?

Answer: In the recent Islamic Conference in Islamabad, we proposed to the delegations of Iran, Iraq and the gulf states that the conference issue a clear independent resolution providing for the need to drive away the warships stationed by the United States at the entrance to the gulf as well as the Soviet vessels in that region. However, we have not gotten a separate resolution in this regard, although the resolution on Iran contained a paragraph calling for the removal of the foreign military forces and vessels from the regions close to Iran.

As for the military concentration in the Indian Ocean, there is now a commission at the United Nations studying this subject and consulting the concerned states. Pakistan has supported all calls and recommendations on maintaining the Indian Ocean as a region of peace.

Question: Let us go back to the issue of Afghanistan once again. What are the possibilities of a political solution for the Afghan crisis?

Answer: We believe that the second Islamic Conference in Islamabad has come out with an important result. It discussed the possibilities of a political solution and drew up a way to reach it. It also formed a tripartite commission in this respect. All the European states' leaders I met, such as President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, President Ceausescu, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and others, praised the results of the conference on this issue. It will be recalled that the Soviets have always called for direct talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Iran separately in order to search for a settlement. The only difference between the framework of talks called for by the Soviet Union and the framework proposed by the Islamic Conference is that we in the tripartite commission will talk with the Kabul Government as one entity in order to avoid the complications of recognition.

We believe that the political solution of the Afghan issue will be honorable to the Soviets and to all parties to the conflict. The commission will try to find a formula that reconciles between the Afghan people's right to choose their government and assurances to the Soviet Union that any government that may succeed the present government will be on friendly terms with the Soviets. We believe that it is only through political dialogue that a solution to the Afghan question can be reached.

Question: What is currently the true situation on the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, particularly with regard to the Afghan refugees pouring into your country?

Answer: These refugees now number 900,000. We are offering them all the aid we can afford. There is little international aid. The Afghan mujahedin have asked us why we do not call for holding an international conference on the Afghan refugee issue. So far we have not made up our minds about this. What worries us is that the refugees may continue to come as a result of the destruction and negligence of agriculture in Afghanistan, something which may lead to some sort of famine there.

Question: What about your relations with Mrs Indira Gandhi now, and to what extent are your views regarding the present situation in Afghanistan identical?

Answer: (laughter) I am not enthusiastic about delving into the heart of our relations with India with the Jordanian press when I will be leaving for India within 3 days to meet with my colleague, the Indian foreign minister, and will try to meet Mrs Gandhi. We are trying to continue a dialogue with India. We have affirmed to India that we are working honestly to normalize our relations with it, but we must admit that there are deep differences between us on a host of issues. One of these is Kashmir and we hope an appropriate time will arrive for resuming a serious dialogue about it. Moreover, India has good relations with the Soviet Union, so we have differing views regarding the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We believe that we have to preserve the principles of the nonaligned movement, international law and the UN Charter by not recognizing a government that came to power through an invasion. Therefore, we cannot recognize the government of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan, nor the government of Samrin in Kampuchea.

However, we recognized the former two Kabul regimes of Taraki and Hafizollah Amin because they came to power through internal coups and not through the support of a foreign, invading military force, as is the case with Karmal in Afghanistan and Samrin in Kampuchea. Therefore, since we have not tolerated the occupation of Palestine or Kampuchea by alien foreign forces, how could we tolerate the occupation of Afghanistan?

We are quite aware that the Soviet Union has granted military, economic and diplomatic aid to our brothers in Syria, to the PLO and other countries. We appreciate that very much because it means support for our just issue in Palestine. But, this does not at all justify a disregard by the Islamic states of what the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan. Such disregard would amount to applying two different criteria to similar cases, one for them and one for the others.

Question: One more question, please. What is the truth about the so-called Islamic atomic bomb, which is reportedly being manufactured by Pakistan?

Answer: It is a myth. That is a legend fabricated by quarters and forces hostile to both Islam and Muslims. Pakistan does not want to be a member of the nuclear club. It is true that we have a nuclear research program, and the hostile forces are angry because a developing state such as Pakistan is making progress in this field. They want us to remain backward and dependent on them. On this occasion I would like to announce that Pakistan does not receive any financial or technical help from any quarter with regard to its nuclear research program. This program is Pakistani in all aspects.

Question: But India possesses an atomic bomb.

Answer: Yes, but it announced that it will not produce atomic bombs. However, it has refused to sign the treaty on preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons or the one on the international inspection of nuclear reactors. It also rejected Pakistan's proposal on maintaining the subcontinent as a zone free of nuclear weapons.

ROMANIAN MACHINERY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK140836 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A five-member Romanian delegation led by Minister for Machine-Building Industry Gheorghe Petrescu arrived in Islamabad today on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. Members of the delegation are expected to call on the president. The delegation will also meet federal ministers for finance, production and industries, water and power, and food and agriculture besides the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the foreign secretary.

Meeting With Production Minister

GF151144 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A five-member Romanian delegation, led by Minister for Machine-Building Industry Gheorghe Petrescu, met in Islamabad today with retired Lt Gen Ghulam Hassan Khan, the federal minister for production and industries. They exchanged views on mutual interests and reviewed the progress of those industrial plants established with the help of Romanian economic assistance.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES WOMEN'S GROUP 12 JULY

LD151000 Tehran PARS in English 0825 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A group of members of the Women's Association of the Islamic Revolution of Iran (based on Shemiran--Tehran) met with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran at the Jamaran Mosque in Tehran on Saturday afternoon. In a speech to the group of the visiting women the imam referred to the abortive coup d'etat and said that unlike what some people thought the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran is not dependent on any single individual or group of individuals but rather on the whole nation as (?devoted) Moslems. The following is the text of the imam's speech:

"In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

I thank you ladies and gentlemen for having come here on the eve of the month of Ramadan. I wish to appreciate your efforts and would like to seize upon the opportunity (?of discussing) certain issues with you, including the issues pertaining to the holy month of Ramadan.

"The enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran manifested their illusion by embarking on this childishly adventuresome act (of coup d'etat against the government). They are confusing the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with other forms of governments which come to existence in the wake of the rising to power of a party, an individual or any army and which are normally defeated by the rising of another, with conventional regimes which come to life upon defeating a system and which themselves are defeated by a subsequent regime. And so do certain groups which fail to look deeply into the true dimensions of the revolution. They are certain people in the army and satiate their appetite at the table of the new regime as they had done during the past regime and that their hands would be free in swindling and other illegal acts. [sentence as received] But now that their hopes are being gradually frustrated they embark on such acts without any knowledge of the depth of the involving issues.

"A coup d'etat is (?possible) in any country which has a government separate from its people: a government which its people have no attachment, or with which they are dissatisfied which is often the case. In such cases there will be a clash of interest between the heads of the state and the political parties, or between army officers and political personalities without any symptom of the presence of the people in such clashes. In such cases the parties to the clash are not concerned about the participation of the nation, and do not understand anything about the presence of the people. They fail to understand the realities.

"They write due [word indistinct] love for profane ambitions, social status and wealth. They are hopeful even though they should see only a one percent probability of success in their plans. They do not know that there is a difference between national uprisings and political revolts. There are uprisings which take shape for profane purposes, but they are different from our Islamic revolution. Nationality and nationalism--especially in its corrupt sense--have had no role in the Islamic revolution of Iran, nor have political parties or the intellectuals. This revolution took shape among the masses, among ordinary men and women. Our women like our men fought for it in the foreground. I dare say our women played even a more significant role than our men. For when women come into the scene of struggle the power of our men become two fold or may even increase ten times as much. Our men cannot leave the battlefield when they see women fighting alongside with them in the battle scene.

"We are dealing with a community of 35 million of Moslems, except for a few hundred perverted people. A nation of 35 million devoted people with faith in God and the holy Koran rose to revolt. Today wherever you go you see people discussing the various issues in our revolution. I learned during the revolution that almost all of a sudden the subject of everyday talks among our men and women had shifted from workaday topics to political issues. This was true among all classes and among all age groups. Even today when I look at small kids playing in our residence I notice that they have fun playing political theatrical plays. One kid plays the role of the president and the others play other roles.

"It is the duty of the people with insight to look down into the depth of what has happened here:

Do you recall any period in the history of the past 50 years of our country, or in the past two decades which you clearly remember, in which you saw men in the battlefields accompanied by women carrying their small children and encountering army tanks and firearms? Whenever did we have this type of consolidation among the masses during our history? And whenever did you feel the presence of the masses in the political scene of the country as you do now?

"In the past when some disaster happened in the country even our men in Tehran would not learn of that. Our women were indifferent, and so were our men. Never before did we experience the presence of the masses in the political scene as we do now. Our people who consider themselves to be responsible citizens, if they see anything against any accepted criteria they will not sit indifferent and observe it passively. (Ourself), likewise, are not aloof from the daily affairs. Now you women of our country and your revolutionary guards are all present in the political scenes of the country.

"The people who had designed this coup d'etat against the government thought they could take the control of the country by bombing certain points in the city as is usual with conventional coups in other countries, whereas, they did not know that today every part of the country is a center against any possible coup d'etat. Today all private houses are in fact part of the center of the government, and our nation is an army of Moslems. The issue is 'ideological' and not materialistic. Our women did not take to the streets (during the revolution) with their babies and infants just because they wanted to gain any profane status. It was Islam and the holy Koran which brought our women to the city in the forefront of our men. All houses in this country are houses of hope to us. The (engineers of the coup d'etat) thought once they have killed one person or a few persons or perhaps some 200 or 500 persons the job will be finished. The men and women in this country all safeguard Islam. This is a matter of conviction and not one for profane purposes. The issue is the safeguarding of Islam to the last living person.

"Here we have a nation of 35 million who would as well die in defending Islam. They (the engineers of the abortive coup) have been at a loss to understand the depth of the issues. No person will be receptive to coup engineers. They are at fault. They do not understand. Our intellectuals claim to have insight into politics, and also a group of people in our armed forces seem to overlook this fact. They lack insight because they cannot see into the depth of the affairs.

"Who has asked or ordered our revolutionary guards to join this corps? Who has asked the members of the Islamic committees? Nobody. They have volunteered to do so...[PARS elipses] Who has mobilised our women who are now taking an active role in every activity in the country?

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"They have been called by the Almighty. Our women have accepted this divine invitation for divine purposes. Such a country is not dependent to any one person, and by killing any person or a group of persons the instigators will gain nothing. They (the plotters) are all mistaken because they are strangers to Islam. May be they have decided not to read the history of Islam because they are so much opposed to it. They do not know the history of Islam. They see everything from their materialistic--and as they put it themselves political--viewpoints only.

"But our men and women are now enlightened. A great many people, men as well as women, come to me tell me every time that they hope to die as martyrs and want me to pray to the Almighty so that they will become martyrs. And I pray to the Almighty to triumph in our revolution. Now can they ruin such devoted minds and such illuminated hearts by a coup d'etat? They (plotters) would better discard all this illusion, and look instead into the depth of the Islamic revolution. Once they realize facts they will abandon all such treacherous acts.... Once they realize that the minds of the 35 million population of Iran are illuminated by the rays of Islam they will never think of killing any group with the idea of taking control of the political affairs of the country. "Once we had a high group of people who ruled over people in this country. That government could be toppled by another group. But here we have a different case: We have no groups on top to lord over the people. Our people are now peers: They are brothers and sisters. They all consider themselves to be responsible people because the main idea is Islam. Islam does not belong to any one person....

But if by any chance these people had managed to conquer Tehran they would then face with brave people from the provinces. They would come here and they would take back Tehran from you (plotters). The United States would have to invent some sophisticated contrivance for pushing away the 35 million people of our country from the battle scenes, which is totally impossible. A person who has been brought to the battle scene by the Almighty cannot be pushed away by such people as Bakhtiar (last prime minister of the deposed shah) or Carter. A person (Bakhtiar) who is an addict cannot direct a coup d'etat. Such rumours are only loose talk...

ADMIRAL MADANI PLANS TO FORM NEW FRONT

NC151749 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (AFP)--Former Iranian president candidate Admiral Ahmad Madani said here today he planned to create "a front of all groups that believe in Iran and the Islamic revolution."

The admiral told a press conference that the present Iranian parliament could not, in its present form, complete its four-year term of office "because it only represents one current of opinion." He had "abandoned the idea of creating a party with the authorization of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni," he said, but instead would form a front of various tendencies.

Admiral Madani, a former defense minister, announced on Thursday that he would give up his seat in parliament even if his election were confirmed by a commission investigating the backgrounds of all members of the assembly. "I am against these inquiries directed at the deputies, because they were elected by the people," he told the press conference. "It is not the practice in any other country."

The admiral, running as an independent, received 15 percent of the votes in the January presidential election, which was won by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The admiral, who has close links with the National Front, the major opposition group during the reign of the ousted shah, defended the organization against attacks by members of the Islamic Republican Party. The National Front has been accused of involvement in the military plot uncovered Thursday.

"The National Front," Admiral Madani said, "fought for 30 years against the former regime. Why should it be accused now? It is unjust." The former defense minister added that "those who see a contradiction between nationalism and Islam would destroy the Islamic Revolution." He also accused the Islamic Republican Party of being "monopolistic."

According to the admiral, the ambitions of the Republican Party were behind an attack on a National Front headquarters at Esfahan yesterday. "In two or three days," he said, "I think there will be a similar attack against the offices of the front in Tehran."

He defended Khosrow Qashqa'i, a National Front deputy whose election to the Iranian parliament was invalidated Saturday because of "collaboration with the United States."

"For 57 years, the Qashqa'i's and their tribe fought against the (ousted imperial) regime," he said. "Men who have served their country all their lives must not be criticized."

The admiral said that he "often visited" Ayatollah Khomeyni to "discuss the nation's affairs," and added that he was "certain that the revolution will continue along the line of Islam."

Admiral Madani said that the continued detention of American diplomats as hostages "was no longer in the interests of Iran." The country's image as the oppressed, he said, "has become that of the oppressor."

BANI-SADR ATTENDS NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION SESSION

LD151700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] A session of the national security commission was held this afternoon in the presence of Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the country's security issues were discussed and investigated at the session, which was attended by the president's supreme advisor on military affairs, the commanders of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the national defense minister, and some other officials of the country, and which lasted for about 3 hours.

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR REPORTED

LD152032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning Mr Qaravi, the governor general of Khuzestan, met and conferred with President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

In this meeting, the issues and problems of Khuzestan Province were discussed.

BAKHTIAR OUTLINES PLANS FOR POST-KHOMEYNI GOVERNMENT

GF151619 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Speech given by former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] Dear sisters and brothers, with your help, [word indistinct] and (?devotion) the sedition of Khomeyni and his executioner and pillaging associates and pseudoclergy is nearing its end and [word indistinct] is passing through the last moments. The blind rule imposed by the leaders of this sedition are clear manifestations of the weakness and shakiness of their administration.

Since I have, thank God, remained alive to very soon set foot on the soil of the homeland and with your help and assistance put affairs in order, I would like to present my crash, short-term program to you, dear compatriots. The acceptance or rejection of this program depends on you.

The (?frenzied) social and economic situation in Iran following the subversions by Khomeyni's frauds and instigators calls for a compilation and implementation of such a program. The points that I have referred to briefly are within the framework of my political ideas that I presented some time ago. Their source of inspiration is the slogans of freedom, independence and social justice--slogans that have been altered by the usurpers of the Iranian people's revolution. Our duty today is to bear in mind what the nation wanted then--that is the obliteration of oppression, corruption and colonialism and the prevention of any return to the former period of arbitrariness--and to wipe out traces of this new arbitrariness with the help of God.

After leaving behind it the sedition of Khomeyni and before commencing a normal socio-political and logical life, our nation will be compelled to go through a passing stage. In this stage a provisional government will have the important duty of laying the foundations for the future. The government will be responsible for forming a constituent assembly on the basis of the 1906 constitution, determining the destiny of the Iranian regime, governing the country and creating the opportunity for all Iranians to decide on the type of regime they want in an atmosphere of freedom, free from fear.

During this short period, [word indistinct] consisting of workers, farmers, university professors, legislative bodies, economists and reputable politicians will help and guide the government in implementing its affairs.

It is up to this government to prove that the possibility of returning to the past era does not exist and the corrupt officials of yesterday's regime will have no place in the Iran of tomorrow, because no one can expect a reward or salary without having worked or offered manual or spiritual services.

The establishment of security and calm on the borders and within the borders will be the first vital step so the country's political and economic independence can be safeguarded, the present chaos ended and the people's lives, properties and reputations insured. Therefore, all officers and noncommissioned officers of the armed forces, police and gendarmes who have received the most insolence from Khomeyni's (?wretched) regime or have been unjustly deprived of offering their services will be invited by the government to work so that with the cooperation of all of the people they can offer their services. Naturally, the oppressive organs of Khomeyni's regime, such as the false revolution councils, the so-called Islamic courts, the fake Islamic Council and the presidency will be dismantled immediately. Bills approved by the council of the learned and the law of Velayat-e Faqih and so on will have no legal value.

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[Passage indistinct] Political prisoners shall be freed. All newspapers and political gathering centers shall be free. Houses and property belonging to legal and actual owners will be freed from the hands of the usurpers. All fields of art will be free and artists who have faced oppression and contempt will be supported.

All universities and organizations that have either been abolished or closed will be reopened. People who have been fired without any reason during the so-called purging of government organizations will be justly paid for the entire period.

All educated persons who have fled the country--doctors, experts in various fields, engineers and industrialists will be invited to return to the homeland and offer their services within the framework of national interests.

The files of the despotic officials of Khomeyni's regime will be studied immediately and the spiritual and material losses incurred by those who survive them will be compensated. [as heard] But the country's capitalists should know that the undeniable evils of the past period will no longer be tolerated by the Iranian nation.

The property pillaged by Khomeyni's hooligans will be listed and owners' complaints will be immediately and justly studied.

The women of Iran were the first to recognize and resist the reactionary nature of the Islamic Republic. They have been the first to be harmed by this inhuman apparatus. The establishment of equal rights between women and men and the strong prevention of any type of exploitation for being a woman are among our duties.

The oppressed Iranian minorities, be they national or religious, will enjoy the maximum of freedom and autonomy within the national framework. But even 1 inch of our dear Iran's soil cannot be separated. The tribes that have been deprived of their [word indistinct] rights for the past 50 years and have always been oppressed by despotic and corrupt governments should continue their lives in extreme freedom and improve their economic, health and cultural situation with assistance from the central government.

The country's reconstruction needs the participation of all progressive forces free from generic, national and religious prejudgments and a healthy political atmosphere. Therefore, all people, groups and nations will be invited to carry out this important task.

Large construction projects such as the construction of roads, housing and the reopening of factories and workshops in various industrial, agricultural and other fields are under consideration in order to combat the unemployment that has paralyzed approximately 50 percent of the country's work force.

There is no doubt that the utmost effort should be made in the field of agriculture. We must insure the farmers' welfare and the country's self-sufficiency in this field. Workers, farmers, toilers and wage earners in various economic fields will be supported. In all these fields we will use crash economic plans that will be compiled by Iranian experts. At the same time, we consider the principles of earning a living by working and the just distribution of the national wealth the basis of social justice.

Foreign trade regulations will be reviewed immediately so that while insuring and (?strengthening) economic independence, we can eradicate bureaucracy and redtape in customs and foreign exchange.

Freedom to travel abroad will be insured for all, in order to facilitate education, medical treatment and cultural, scientific, technical and commercial exchanges.

Out intention is not [word indistinct] (?vengeance). All those who have been fooled by the abominable tricks of Khomeyni are forgiven by the Iranian nation from this moment. But those responsible for the crimes of the regime, that is Mr Khomeyni and his associates, will be tried openly in acceptable national courts without any considerations, with respect for the norms of justice within (?a customary and universally accepted) legal framework. The right of self-defense will be insured and lawyers from all over the world will be selected. The turban will not have any immunity here.

Let us raise our voices in unison and shout that Iran will never die.

COMMENTARY GIVES DETAILS OF RECENT COUP PLOT

JN152103 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] Israel, Egypt and Iraq a fresh conspiracy against the Islamic revolution in Iran. They planned to carry out this plot through a military coup engineered by several officers and military personnel linked to the former regime, in collusion with Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the deposed shah's defunct regime. However, God's will wished to thwart this evil plot at the hands of the Muslim militarists, the Islamic Revolution Guards, the revolutionary committees and the sons of the people. The conspirators have been arrested and turned over to the Islamic revolution courts.

During the preliminary investigation, Lt Col (Jahanqiri), a pilot for the airspace, and Sergeant Major (Gholam Hoseyn Tayerfar), who were both involved in the coup attempt, stated that the conspirators intended to carry out the plan in two military and political phases, after bombing the sensitive centers in the capital and the residence of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution.

Following the coup, they planned to declare martial law for a period of 2 years. Afterwards, a referendum would determine the type of regime, a democratic and social republic or a monarchy.

Referring to the dangerous possibility of total resistance by the people, these two said that the conspirator had agreed that such resistance would be crushed violently should the masses of the people go to the streets. The conspirators had no qualms about possible large-scale massacres.

According to the confessions of the conspirators, the Ba'thist Iraqi Government was scheduled to launch a military attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran from three fronts, so that the coup plan could proceed as planned.

The aid extended by the United States and Israel to the butcher shah's generals in America and Europe and their aid to Bakhtiar and his conspiring lackeys who are plotting against the Islamic revolution in Iran continues unabated since the victory of the revolution.

In step with the United States and Israel, traitor As-Sadat in Egypt and Saddam Husayn's regime in Iraq are offering further aid to the criminals and plotters against the Islamic Republic of Iran, because U.S. imperialism, Zionist Israel, As-Sadat's regime and the criminal regime of Saddam Husayn in Iraq realize that the continued victories of the Islamic revolution in Iran constitute a great obstacle to the imperialist and Zionist machinations.

TRIAL OF COUP CONSPIRATORS TO BEGIN 16 OR 17 JULY

WA161010 London REUTER in English 0946 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16, REUTER--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said today the trials of some of Iran's coup conspirators would start either today or tomorrow, the official PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

The president, speaking after the country's borders and airspace were closed or were closed for 48 hours early today, said the plotters would be dealt with "decisively", PARS said.

AS-SADAT'S ALLEGATION OF SOVIET THREAT REVIEWED

LD152330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Now please pay attention to our commentary tonight on Anwar as-Sadat's statement about the USSR's role in Iran:

Anwar as-Sadat yesterday gave an interview to the magazine READER'S DIGEST, during which he mentioned something about Iran which is worthy of interest. According to As-Sadat's view the current situation in Iran has paved the way for Soviet penetration into this country, and one could prognosticate that before the end of the current year on the Gregorian calendar the communists will take power in Iran and will then continue their activities as Soviet agents. The argument put by As-Sadat in his interview was used about 1950 as one of the United States' foreign policy tactics aimed at the exploitation of the Third World countries such that, in accordance with this U.S. attitude, the dictatorial and bloodthirsty rulers of various countries were frightened of the possibility of communist penetration and were turned into U.S. puppets, and then the United States embarked on the plunder of the various nations.

Ever since the beginning of the Iranian revolutionary movement the United States and its stooges have endeavored to frighten the Iranian people of communist penetration in order to drown the people's revolutionary fervor by this trick; and then they saw that no one paid the least bit of attention to such propaganda, and despite the warnings given to the people day and night by the deposed shah and his agents regarding the danger of Soviet penetration or that of communism, not even the least trepidation occurred in the firm resolve of the nation. We should not forget that the leaders of the aryamehr's regime, in order to discredit the struggling clergy and in order to frighten the people throughout the country, spread rumors to the effect that the communists, in order to further their ends, were donning cloaks and turbans and were instigating the people against the monarchy so that, once the monarchy was overthrown, they could turn Iran into a communist country.

And again, if we can still remember, in the times of Shahpur Bakhtiar, he arrested Russian spies in groups in the streets and he boasted: You people, beware that the Russians have prepared to invade Iran; and this sort of misleading propaganda was also made quite frequently in the barracks and Savakite speakers and hired courtiers, such as Mohajeranis, Ja'farians, Baqeris, and Nik-Khahs, incited the soldiers so intensely that most of them, without considering the facts, considered the revolutionary people of the country to be communists and thought that they intended to offer Iran to the Soviet Union.

And now we hear the foolish remarks by Anwar as-Sadat, from which it is understood that he has woken up too late, and that he does not know that his remarks have been uttered by many people before and that they have faced the ridicule and scorn of the nation. And it is not clear to what end the repetition of this old and worn out story has been carried out. Of course, as usual and following the formulas which are common among the superpowers, any of them who cannot gain victory in one of their colonialistic aims will immediately put the blame on the other side.

In the case of Iran, this is the fourth time that America's defeat has caused an attack by the White House and its lackeys on the Soviet Union. The first time was the Iranian revolution, the story of which has already been discussed. The second time was during the revolutionary occupation of the espionage den of America, which most of the world's mass media considered to be the work of the communists and of the Soviets, in order to discredit this revolutionary action. But we saw how the beloved student followers of the imam's policy, with their effective announcements, exposed the conspirators. The third time was [word indistinct] America's military attack on the Tabas desert, in which the friends of America immediately for [word indistinct] of the great [word indistinct] of the White House rushed to its help and spread that funny rumor about the Soviet missiles, and the Russians heard that with great joy and said nothing, implying: How powerful we were and we did not even know it ourselves. And finally the fourth occasion is the disgraceful defeat of the so-called coup d'etat conspiracy; we have seen what great disgrace it brought on those who were involved, and exposed America, [word indistinct], Iraq, Egypt, and Britain completely.

And, of course, on this occasion it was necessary to put the blame for the incident on the other side, and it was Anwar as-Sadat's opportunity to do this, and in an interview he implied that the defeat of the conspiracy had been the work of comrades. Poor comrades, who receive plenty of imaginary shocks from their friends; their cries reach the sky.

The Soviet Union, which thought it could take advantage of the great vacuum prevailing in Iran, raided Afghanistan and now that it sees it is in great trouble it is continually complaining about the American and Chinese spies: This makes Afghanistan a difficult bite to swallow.

America attributes its defeats in Iran to the existence of the communists, and the Soviet Union attributes its defeats in Afghanistan to the presence of the Americans; what a funny drama they have created. And funnier than that are the clowns like Anwar as-Sadat and Babrak Karmal, who repeat the words of their masters like parrots.

STATEMENTS, REPORTS CONCERNING BORDER CLOSING

Staff Statement

ID151756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Statement No 5 of the staff for neutralizing the plot was issued tonight as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. According to staff information a number of hirelings who had taken part in the plot have been able to leave Iran's borders. Therefore, Iran's Islamic combatant nation is hereby informed that, as emphatically sanctioned by the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution courts, for a period of 1 week, beginning now, all the country's air, sea and land borders will be closed and no traffic will take place through these borders. It is axiomatic that the valiant combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards and other law enforcement agencies will display the necessary care and attention in carrying out this order, and that the honorable Iranian nation, in carrying out the articles of Statement No 4 will display the utmost care.

[Signed] The staff coordinating the neutralization

Bani-Sadr Spokesman

WA152147 London REUTER in English 1832 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15, REUTER--State radio announced tonight the immediate closing of Iran's airspace and borders, but a spokesman for President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said the measure has not been decided yet.

"Only the president can give this order and he has not decided yet," said 'Ali Garmarudi, Mr Bani-Sadr's press spokesman.

The borders were closed by order of revolutionary authorities investigating a foiled coup d'etat, the radio said.

Mr Garmarudi said he telephoned the president when he was informed of the radio broadcast, which announced that the closure of Iranian airspace and sea and land frontiers already had taken effect and would be in force for one week.

He said Mr Bani-Sadr, attending a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council, told him the measure was only one matter for discussion and had not been agreed on yet.

A final decision might be made tomorrow morning, Mr Garmarudi said.

A state radio spokesman said the source of tonight's broadcast was the office of the revolutionary prosecutor general, 'Ali Qodusi, but this could not be immediately confirmed.

The radio said the closure of Iran's borders, which means no one may leave or enter the country for one week, was decided on the advice of the security headquarters probing an attempted coup d'etat uncovered last week.

Announcement of Closing

ID160300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, following the announcement of a report concerning the closing of land, air and sea borders of the country, in the early hours of this morning the following announcement was issued by the office of the president addressed to responsible organs.

The text of it is as follows: From this date all entires and exist via the land, air and sea borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran are forbidden for 48 hours.

At 0115 today, Wednesday, 16 July 1980, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent contacted an informed source in the office of the president and asked him about the details of this decision. He said: From this hour, no flights will be allowed to enter or to leave the republic for 47 [as heard] hours. Concluding, he added: In this way, the closing of air, land and sea borders, which was previously announced to be for 1 week, has been reduced to 48 hours according to a decision of the Revolution Council.

Ardebili, Habibi Comments

ID160330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, last night a special meeting of the Revolution Council was convened in the house of engineer Ezzatollah Sahibi. At the end of this session, engineer Mostafa Katira'i, supervisor of the employment and administration department, who took part in last night's session, announced: Some points have been added to the article on government employees who have been retired or who have received severance pay. Accordingly, if a few persons who receive severance pay get together and start productive work and if their project is approved, they will be able to receive loans from banks to the same amount of their severance pay through some special facilities. There are some other conditions as well, for instance, those who receive severance pay will not be able to accept government employment any more. He added: We will inform those who have received severance pay that, for instance, you are needed in such and such a town. If they like they can go to that town and continue their work there.

At the end of this session of the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili said concerning the period that the country's borders will be closed: It is only for a limited period, which has been approved by the Revolution Council, but of course, if necessary, during this period, the matter will be reviewed.

At the end of the session, Dr Hasan Habibi, spokesman of the Revolution Council, while referring to closing the country's borders in order to prevent the conspirators from fleeing the country, stated concerning the flight of two of them to Turkey: As soon as we were informed of this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the necessary steps for their extradition with the Turkish Government. However, it will take some time before we receive a reply to this request.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Ilam Weapon Seizure

LD151126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, thanks to the efforts of Ilam gendarmerie personnel, 10 various kinds of weapons and a number of rounds of ammunition were seized in a hideout of armed robbers, in the (Azqalab) in (Melakshahi).

Death Sentence for Thief

LD151127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] By their verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of (?Mashhad), Mohammad Kavusi, son of Mohammad Reza, was sentenced to death for a number of armed robberies in (Palat) and (Dar-e Gaz). He had a long criminal record. The sentence was **carried** out at 0200 this morning.

Explosion in Urumiyeh

LD151132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, at 2055 last night, a bomb which had been placed in the Urumiyeh goldsmiths' bazaar **exploded**, but since the bazaar was closed at the time there was no loss of life.

While confirming this report, Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, said: According to reports from the region's (?committee), in this incident 3 shops suffered financial losses and 14 other shops were damaged; the bazaar caretaker was wounded in the leg and is hospitalized at present. This explosion caused a great deal of damage to 3 shops and slight damage to 14 other shops.

The governor general of West Azarbayjan added: Since the traders themselves have undertaken to maintain security in the Urumiyeh bazaar and the entrance gate to the bazaar is closed every night, the Urumiyeh police force has no practical role in the maintenance of security in the bazaar. Maybe, for this reason, saboteurs gained the opportunity to commit this inhuman and un-Islamic act in order to create terror.

Khorramshahr Employee Dismissals

GF151530 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Some 67 municipal employees in Khorramshahr have been retired at the end of 20 years service. Their retirement will become effective on 23 July 1980.

The Khuzestan provincial purging committee is reviewing the files of municipal employees in the province who have served more than 20 years.

Abadan Investigation

GF151540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Following the measures taken to pursue the case relating to the Rex Cinema disaster in Abadan--measures that began 2 months ago--two well-known judges were sent to Abadan. After studying the relevant files they submitted their reports to the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution.

Subsequently, a Tehran court judge arrived in Abadan to act as a special investigator. He is currently continuing the investigation into the Rex Cinema disaster.

It was learned today that Hoseyn Naqibi, an investigating magistrate at the Tehran general court, arrived in Abadan last Saturday. He will be setting up a special court to pursue the case of the Rex Cinema disaster.

Kermanshah Arrests

LD151745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news unit, the special group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah, following up previous efforts, discovered a group of bomb-planting agents in various parts of Kermanshah.

The spokesman for the public relations office of the guards crops of Kermanshah, while confirming this news, told our correspondent in the news unit of Kermanshah center: Two dangerous destructive bombs were seized from this group and in the house of one of the members of the group, several (?drinking vessels) were discovered.

The spokesman added: These counterrevolutionary groups, who under cover of popular names were conspiring to sabotage the gains of the revolution, were identified through the close cooperation and participation of the people. We hereby thank the people for their unconditional help in this connection.

Shiraz Purge Committee

GF151820 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The purge committee of the University of Shiraz has been formed in accordance with the guidelines of the Revolution Council and with the help of Fars governorate general's office. It has begun working. According to a communique published by this committee, its aim is to purge the university of active supporters of [word indistinct] regime, Savakists, Freemasons and workers who create disturbances, misuse public and treasury funds, work slowly, cause obstructions and plot against the Islamic Republic. The committee has asked all those having documents to forward them to the committee at post office box 983 in Shiraz. No action will be taken on reports that are not signed or provide no details on the individual sending the report.

Road Closure

GF151825 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The roads from Shiraz to Esfahan and Shiraz to Arsenjan were closed for 5 hours yesterday by persons protesting the arrest of some local residents.

Governor on Security

LD160755 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Jul 80 p 11

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent exclusive interview with West Azarbayjan Governor General Dr Jamshid Haqgu: "The Government Has Not Armed the Feudalists in the West of the Country"; time and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Urumiyeh--West Azarbayjan Governor General Dr Jamshi Haqgu took part in an exclusive interview conducted by the KEYHAN correspondent assigned to Urumiyeh and discussed current issues and problems in the province.

On the rumor concerning the arming of the region's feudalists by the government," he said:

We have not armed the feudalists: it is only that a large number of tribesmen have been supported by the higher authorities, and the government has received an extremely beneficial return from this aid.

In reply to the question, "Has the Revolution Council approved of your mobilization of the feudalists to confront counterrevolution?" Dr Haqgu said:

Arming the Feudalists

The Revolution Council has never said that we should arm the feudalists, and we have not armed anyone. We have no feudalists here. This area is inhabited by tribesmen living a tribal life. A large number of tribesmen have been supported by higher authorities, and the government has received an extremely beneficial return from them. But as for the claim that it has armed feudalists, this is really a propaganda ploy against the government, which neither had nor could have any such intention. In a region where every family possesses at least one weapon, what need is there to arm them? Has the government armed the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP]? Does not every family in the entire region from Qotur to Urumiyeh and beyond possess a weapon? Who has armed them?

There was a plan whereby a limited number of tribesmen who at one time were cooperating with the government were given a negligible amount of support. Our enemies now wish to use this as an excuse against anyone wishing to serve here. This limited aid I have mentioned was approved from above, and since it was not my doing, neither I nor my deputy need discuss it. These are the selfsame malicious persons who raise this matter because they have nothing else they can bring against me. They know themselves that they lie. We are the representatives of the government and we carry out government policy. As far as we are able, we state our views and we even criticize the government, but we do not engage in confrontation with the government. We should strengthen the government.

Every day in the region, hundreds of weapons enter the country from Iraq alone. Now, if one person should give several weapons to the tribes, this is used as an excuse. They are firing artillery shells and 120 mm mortars. When did the government ever give them mortars? When did the government give them tanks? They are politically bankrupt and, since they have no logical cause, they resort to rumor, abuse and lies.

We Shall Not Sacrifice a Tribe for an Individual

The question was asked: "Have you given arms to supporters of Jahangir Dari, Esmat Dari and Sami? Why were you in contact with Sennar Mamadi's nephew? Was this also at the request of the higher authorities?"

The governor general explains: They lied to you, they told you so many lies that I do not know what answer to give. The Sennar Mamadi family is very large: they live in Salmas and come and go freely. We are not infidels to destroy a whole tribe for the sake of one individual. In the recent events, some of Sennar's close relations even bravely wrote letters against him, and they did things which caused Sennar to put out notices calling for their death. One of Sennar's closest relations even wrote in a letter: "Even if you hid in a mousehole, we shall find you." This was signed by Sennar's son, Hekmay Mamadi. They see things only from one angle. They say that anyone bearing the name Mamadi is a counterrevolutionary.

Suppose that we did help someone. They do not know the circumstances under which this aid was given.

They have simply heard that we "helped" them. Policy in the region is in our hands, and we understand the situation and conditions in the region. They are the backseat critics, but when we seek to raise a popular force for the region they are nowhere to be seen.

We cannot disclose everything that is going on. Those who bear no responsibility continue thus to lie. It is right that the people should know everything that is happening, but to publicize facts which the enemy may come to hear is not to do a service. Do you want us to shout everything aloud, regardless of what may befall the nation? This is pure nonsense. It sees the issues from one viewpoint only and does not understand. They do not know the government's purpose and interest in giving help to a particular area. They do not take things into account, and they make these statements to agitate public opinion.

West Azarbayjan Is a War Zone

The governor general of West Azarbayjan was asked: "Members of the council for regional security went to Khoy for discussions with Sennar Mamadi's supporters, and they were attacked and taken hostage on their return by armed supporters of Sennar Mamadi. Please tell us for what discussions they went there."

He replied: They did not go for discussions with Sennar Mamadi. This is our province, the province of duly appointed officials whose duty it is to carry out tours of the region on occasions and make contact with the people in some way. Sennar is not the only person here; there are others.

We have important tribes in the area; well then, a responsible person occupying the post of governor must carry out visits in the region. However, on their return they may have shown a lack of experience in allowing themselves to be captured. This is a separate issue, but what is clear is that they did not now go for talks with Sennar. Governor Kowchari of Khoy was a most responsible man, God have mercy on him.

On the subject of the nightly clashes and the opposition to him from the people and the guards corps, Dr Haggu said: As regards the nightly clashes, I must say that, so long as people have weapons and these are not handed in, the problem will remain, and with open borders, especially, this cannot be prevented. Of course, this is only one side of the story, that is to say, we must separate two matters--revolution and counter-revolution. We should not underestimate the evil influences and those who perhaps in some other way have become involved in these incidents, who cannot extricate themselves or who have become enmeshed as a result of threats, intimidation and lack of confidence.

In Kordestan itself and West Azarbayjan there are many realistic people, and from the outset I have said that even within certain groups which have been in conflict with the government on many occasions and have been at daggers drawn, there were elements whose ideas were more realistic, and these elements must after all be regarded in a different light.

Conflict Between the Governor General and the Corps

Another question was raised regarding the conflict between the guards corps and myself. I must say that there is no conflict between us. There is just a small group, whose numbers you can count on one hand, which happens to control the corps, and they have raised this matter out of motives of private self-interest.

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The extent to which this issue will affect the region is another matter, but what is certain is that a number of persons see me as an obstacle to their self-interested motives, and it is they who raise these issues. The people have gradually found out about them, and this trend is continuing; they are abandoning them. Their ranks are being depleted daily. It is regrettable that they should consider themselves members of the corps. The guards corps is a revolutionary institution which truly renders valuable service, and it must be held in regard. It should be structured on the basis of the regime and principles of Islam, and its organizations should be perfected.

As for elements which have penetrated them and now raise these issues, that is a separate matter. It is not this corps which opposes me, since the corps in other regions know me and are my friends. There is mutual respect between us. It is just a minority which has fallen out with me, and I do not know the reason for this. What is clear, however, is that at first they were on bad terms with my political deputy. They came to me saying that he had done this or that, and they wanted me to change him. But I could see no reason for doing so. Since I was unable to act in conformity with their taste, they came to oppose me and sought to harm me by abuse, insult and defamation.

By their actions here, which they claim to be of an ideological and revolutionary nature, they are weakening the government. They are fostering destruction and undermining the administrative foundations and duly appointed officials. They do nothing but deal blows at the revolution and Islam.

Exchange of Hostages

On the subject of the taking of hostages, Dr Haqgu said: Negotiations were begun last year by various groups for the exchange of hostages, following which some were exchanged. The government held some, and there are still more in the prisons. Recently, 60-70 were released unconditionally by the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas. Since the Feda'i-ye Khalq have split into two groups, this shows that some sort of good will has probably emerged within one group, which may have come to its senses and chosen the right path. They are holding considerable number of hostages--about 100 persons--at the village of Dul-e Tu near the border, and we are hoping that certain individuals or groups who have officially declared their positions in announcements will release these 100 prisoners also.

As regards the reason why after the revolution victory most of the Savakists, adherents of the former regime and non-Islamic groups fled to the west of the country, Dr Haqgu said: I do not know exactly why they fled to the west of the country; if it is so, it was for the simple reason that the border is open and they can always escape.

The question was asked: "Illegally armed individuals are closing roads in the area of Urumiyeh; drivers, drivers' mates and bus passengers feel unsafe on some of the passes. What plans do you have to achieve security on the roads?"

Dr Haqgu replied: This is connected with security in the country as a whole. It is a problem which arose after the revolution when the regime collapsed and everyone who could took advantage of this and caused trouble. Some of these roads closures are carried out by illegally armed individuals and some by robbers and smugglers. The solution lies in resolving the problems in general. If security is established in the region, the problems should be solved automatically.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Message to Khomeyni

JN151901 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, has received a congratulatory cable from the Iraqi Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party on the occasion of the blessed month of Ramadan and the failure of the enemy plot against the revolution and the Islamic Republic, a plot in which the Baghdad Ba'thist government, led by the agent Saddam Husayn, was involved. The following is the text of the cable from the Ad-Da'wah Party, one of the active parties fighting the atheist Baghdad Ba'thist government:

In the name of God. His Great Eminence the leader Ayatollah ol-Ozma Imam Khomeyni, may God preserve him. On the occasion of the outset of the blessed month of Ramadan, which inspires the noblest meanings of patience and victory, we send our congratulations to Your Eminence and pray to God Almighty for the triumph of Islam over the enemies of our nation, who are ceaselessly plotting against us.

The discovery of the enemy plot, which was planned by U.S. imperialism and world Zionism and was to be carried out by the hireling agents of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq and other agents at home and abroad, has strengthened our people's steadfastness against the enemies.

We pray that God Almighty prolong the life of the great leader, so that we will be able, through the Mohamedan leadership of the imam, to achieve the objectives of our great mission, and so that all the Muslim mojahedin, especially the Iraqi mojahedin, will achieve victory. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party

Reports on Fighting

LD152025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, deployed in Sumar and (Naqshar), reduced four Iraqi posts to dust--(As-Sa'id), [name indistinct], Ash and (Kanun Si'at). According to this dispatch, the latest border clashes have engulfed the entire border posts and strip. Last night and today the Iraqi Ba'thist army, employing heavy and light arms, opened concentrated artillery fire on (Chahr Shilgeh), (Kamun Shehr), (Salman Koshteh), (Savan Pak), (Talkab) and (Bazargan) posts. In retaliation, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran reacted violently as a result of which the four posts were reduced to dust.

The above report indicates that during last night's clashes in the Sumar area, as a result of an Iraqi artillery attack on the (Sepheqam) post, Lt Mohammad Reza Darju, an army observation officer, and Sergeant First Class Ebrahim Salkhani, who comes from (Harshin) region, the commanding officer of the Sebheqam gendarmerie post [not named] and conscript soldier Hayat Kamandar were martyred. An enemy officer and two gendarmerie paramilitary tribesmen were caught under the rubble, but were later saved by gendarmerie and army personnel and received treatment.

According to this report, from 0330 this morning a group of domestic mercenaries opened fire on the headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps and the gendarmerie post in (Ravansar). These attacks lasted till 0515, and the Islamic revolution guards and gendarmerie officers violently crushed the agents, killing one of them, and the guards captured one Kalashnikov rifle and a handgrenade.

Various Clashes

LD151858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from the (Nowsud) region, which has been corroborated by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western parts of the country, as a result of a mortar explosion in one of the hamlets of the (Nowsud) region, two villagers were killed and a number of others were wounded. The public relations officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed near the Kermanshah border reports that clashes between the Iraqi attacking forces and the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran began at 0400 this morning in (Setapran), (Salman Kufi) and (Mahshar) and lasted until 1030.

The attacking Iraqi Ba'thist forces also attacked the Qal'eh Safid border post at 1900 last night and from 2230 to 2400 last night the Parviz post was subjected to an attack by the Iraqi aggressors. Islamic revolution guards responded to the Iraqi forces and repulsed their attacks. No losses were suffered by the Islamic Revolution Guards at these two posts.

On the other hand, according to the central news bureau, the commander of Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division informed our correspondent at midday today: Since this morning violent clashes have continued in the Sumar, Salehabad, (Nowkhazar), Holaleh, Anjireh, Talkhab and Bazargan regions of Ilam Province. The report indicates that the law enforcement forces in the area have bravely confronted Iraqi Army mercenaries. According to this report, a number of men from the mercenary army were killed and a number of others were wounded and a great many positions of the Iraqi mercenaries were destroyed.

The latest report, received by the PARS NEWS AGENCY at 1930 tonight, indicates that clashes in the Holaleh border regions situated in the [words indistinct] Naftshahr. Reports from all border posts indicate that scattered clashes continued this afternoon.

TWO OFFICERS DEFECT TO TURKEY, SEEK ASYLUM IN U.S.

JN151919 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] In light of the defection of two Iranian officers to Turkey, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today: We have been informed about the defection of these two officers by our diplomatic mission in Turkey. We are studying the subject and considering the necessary measures to be taken.

PARS NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Turkish Government has confirmed that two Iranian Army officers, with the rank of lieutenant, arrived in Turkey on Friday by a military helicopter and asked for political asylum in the United States.

Official Comments

LD160904 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following a REUTER's report about two Iranian officers taking refuge in Turkey on Friday, July 11, a spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry told PARS yesterday that the ministry had been informed of the case through its representatives in Turkey and that action was being taken in that respect. He added that there was a big possibility that the result of the measures taken would be announced today. REUTER reported that on Friday two Iranian lieutenants flew to Turkey in a military helicopter and asked for asylum in the United States. A statement issued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry indicated that the helicopter landed in the Agri region and that the case had been reported to Iranian officials. REUTER also quoted a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Ankara as saying that the embassy had received no request for asylum from the Turkish officials. But, he added, in view of the present limited relations between Iran and the United States any such request would be studied independently.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the joint staff of the armed forces told PARS that since President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was the commander of the armed forces, it was for him to comment on the subject. The anti-conspiracy coordination headquarters, stationed at the revolutionary guards headquarters, told PARS that it would give its views after making inquiries into the case.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES STATEMENT ON CANADIAN TV REPORTED

LD160914 Tehran PARS in English 0743 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Iranian charge d'affaires in Ottawa, Canada, in an interview with the Canadian CTV network, commenting on the U.S. hostage who had been released due to sickness, said that the measure of the Iranian Government proved that despite the propaganda of the West, the Moslem (?students) following the imam's line and this Iranian nation believed in humane and logical principles, and that if the U.S. Government did not recognize these principles it would not be able to find a solution to the current crisis. Concerning the release of the rest of the hostages, Al-'Adili said that it was totally dependent on U.S. foreign policy towards Iran. He added it was not easy to predict anything because the U.S. had shown that it had not abandoned its policy of pressure and subversion. The U.S. might commit further military aggression, and in that case the lives of the hostages and also world peace would be endangered, Al-'Adili added. He then referred to the discovery of the recent plot and said that U.S. involvement was clear. The plot showed that the great obstacle to the solution of the hostage problem was the policy of the U.S. towards Iran, he concluded.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD ASSAILS U.S. PRAISES REVOLUTION

LD151034 Tehran PARS in English 0809 GMT 15 Jul 80

["International Muslim Brotherhood Calls for World Support for Iran"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 15, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In a statement issued on Sunday, the international Ikhwani al-Muslimin organization called on all Islamic movements throughout the world to support the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The statement said: "...The United States under the pretext of the hostage issue, has tried to weaken the moral support of Muslims throughout the world for the Islamic revolution of Iran and to isolate it. The Islamic revolution of Iran has announced that it will resist imperialism even at the cost of the lives of the whole nation, and that the ruling system of Iran, the only Islamic system in the world, will remain unshakable.

The statement also called on Muslims of the world to propagate [word indistinct] of Islamic revolution of Iran, utilizing the publications issued by Iran.

It concluded by inviting all Muslims to unite against the tyrants and asking the Iranian revolution to provide the remedy because it was the Islamic revolution of Iran which could bring the "plotting dragon" to its knees.

KUNA REPORTS ON POLITICAL RIVALRIES IN IRAN

LD151318 Kuwait KUNA in English 1207 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15, (KUNA)--Despite repeated warnings and calls for unity made by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni the two major political factions, Moslem fundamentalists and liberals, continued to accuse each other of acting against the interest of the Islamic revolution.

The Moslem fundamentalists led by Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, a shrewd politician and chief of the Iranian judiciary, are trying to control the Islamic assembly, the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards.

The chief of the Islamic revolutionary army tribunal, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Rey-Shahri said the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards had played a vital role in discovering the military coup plot.

Apparently referring to the revolutionary guards, he said the faithful Moslems should be elevated to higher ranks in the army.

The liberals had been criticising the revolutionary committees and revolutionary guards for behaving in an irresponsible manner.

Another point of dispute and jealousy between them was the higher scientific education and expertise possessed by Western-educated liberals who claim they were better equipped to administer the country's affairs.

A prominent religious leader, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mo'adi Kho'i, in a statement criticising the Western-educated liberals said the "expertise should be set aside" because it has caused a severe blow to the Islamic revolution.

Former Commander in Chief of the Iranian Navy Admiral Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, who also contested in the presidential elections, said the scientific knowledge and technological expertise was essential for the progress of the country.

The two groups have their separate newspapers as official organs besides many other leading dailies which support one or the other group.

The National Front, a leading liberal secular political party, rapped Moslem fundamentalists supported by the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) saying the clergy-dominated IRP was pushing the country to the brink of a military coup.

On the other hand, the IRP leaders blamed liberals and Western-educated leaders of plotting against the clergy rule and the Islamic revolution of Iran.

DECISION TO TAKE OVER CATHOLIC SCHOOLS PROTESTED

LD151517 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Schools Affiliated With Catholic Charitable and Cultural Organization To Be Run by the Education Ministry"]

[Text] Following the announcement of the bill providing for the transfer of private schools to the government as approved by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, on the basis of which all the schools in the country will be run wholly by the Education Ministry, the education minister has sent a letter to the representative of the honorary president of the organization for the management of Catholic schools in Iran in which he expresses thanks for the educational activities of the Catholic charitable and cultural organization and says:

"The decisions made by this ministry appertaining to the administration of the schools affiliated with the aforementioned organization will be implemented in accordance with the approval of the Revolution Council."

Abdollah Ghaffari, director general of the international bureau of the Education Ministry, announced yesterday that following the statement containing approval by the Revolution Council, the Catholic charitable and cultural organization had written to the Education Ministry outlining the history of the schools. [The letter reads]:

"The establishment of these schools began a century ago in Iran, and at times they have numbered as many as 100."

The letter also referred to teaching methods in these schools and continued:

"It is said that in these schools the Iranian and Islamic morale of the young people of this land are weakened. This totally false, baseless and malicious; we reject this, and on the contrary we think that there are few schools in Iran like ours, where young people are imbued with religious, morale and patriotic duties. We were most distressed at another insult, and this is that it has been said that the monks and nuns at these schools are in the service of foreigners. We shall never tolerate such insults, since these are entirely baseless; we are solely at the service of the youth of Iran."

In conclusion, the letter from those in charge of the Catholic schools refers to the message from Imam Khomeyni to the Islamic Majles and requests that they may freely continue to serve the youth of Iran without discrimination as they have done for the past 140 years.

The BAMDAD correspondent adds that on the basis of news received, the education minister has announced that "with the help of God Almighty, following the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, such schools are not needed, nor are they essential for Iranians, and we shall act in accordance with the decisions as approved."

OFFICIAL ON DISCOVERY OF DOCUMENTS IN SCHOOL

LD152110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the director of the education and training office of Tehran, today at a press conference gave some explanations regarding the discovery of some documents in Andisheh school in connection with some organization in Israel.

He said: On 1 July of this year at Andisheh school some documents were found connected with an organization in Israel and the relations of the [words indistinct] with the Israeli organizations, and some maps of the American espionage den were also found. These documents were put at the disposal of the officials concerned for translation and for decisions to be taken.

The director of the education and training office of Tehran added: The (?staff) of this school are under surveillance now and are not allowed to leave Iran. It has been decided that all missionary schools and schools for religious minorities should be closed, and should be managed like ordinary Iranian schools, but that at the religious minorities' schools their ethnic languages should be taught.

MO'INFAR DISCUSSES OIL PRODUCTION, SAUDI, IRAQI POLICY

LD160930 Tehran PARS in English 0736 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar yesterday said that oil exports in the current month averaged one million barrels per day, an increase of 25 percent over the past month due to the increase in the amount of oil sold under new contracts.

Mo'infar said that the refineries were working at high capacity and that their needs were as follows: Abadan refinery, 810,000 barrels per day; Tehran refinery, 200,000 barrels per day; Tabriz refinery, 80,000 barrels per day; Shiraz refinery, 45,000 barrels per day; Isfahan refinery, 115,000 barrels per day; Kermanshah refinery, 15,000 barrels per day--a total of 1,055,000 [figure as received] barrels per day. Asked about rumors that due to the decrease in crude oil production by Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia were producing more oil from fields shared with Iran, Mo'infar said that of course Iran had joint oilfields with Iraq, and also with Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi in the Persian Gulf, but the reduction in crude oil production mostly affected internal oilfields, not fields shared with others. He said that Iran had tried not to reduce its production in the Persian Gulf where it had joint oilfields with Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, but that the reduction had been in fields located solely in Iranian waters.

Asked if crude oil prices would increase in the future, the Iranian oil minister said the price of crude could not be separated from the production of the oil-producing countries. He stressed that as long as Saudi Oil Minister Zaki Yamani was supervising oil production in the interests of international imperialism, and as long as Saddam Hussayn of Iraq was imitating Yamani, the oppressed people of the region could not be expected to achieve their rights. Mo'infar said that the Islamic revolution of Iran, had to some extent created a reasonable balance in prices, but as long as the puppets of imperialism were ruling over some Muslim countries, the legitimate rights of the Iranians and all other oppressed masses of the region were threatened.

SOVIET LOSSES, CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

JN151928 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] AP reports that more than 350 Soviet soldiers have been killed in clashes that took place in Paktia Province, near the Pakistani border, between the Afghan Muslim mujahedin and the Soviet forces [no date specified].

The mujahedin have said that they shot down one Soviet helicopter and destroyed four tanks.

BAHRAINI LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON RAMADAN

JN130826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Statement issued by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain--date and place not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the champion of the oppressed and the striker of despots. On behalf of the faithful Bahraini people, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain congratulates the imam of the Islamic nation, the great Khomeyni, and the oppressed Muslim peoples on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan, the month of Islamic triumphs, the greatest triumph being the revelation of the Koran and the triumph of right and justice over evil and despotism.

The statement says: O faithful Bahraini masses, you should act as follows during this holy month:

1. You must sense the pain and suffering of the people's sons and put an end to all violations.
2. You must pay visits to the resting places of the heroic martyrs, their families and the families of the heroic detainees, to provide them with comfort and support.
3. You must pay visits to relatives and friends, to enlighten them.
4. You must exercise your faith, show courage and accustom yourselves to facing challenges.
5. You must be guided by the Koran and must not forget to mention God in your prayers with sincere intentions and in the desire that he grant you either victory or martyrdom.

Victory to the Islamic world revolution under Imam Khomeyni. Long live the struggle of our faithful Bahraini people. Defeat and humiliation to the agents of imperialism and Zionism.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain

RADIO IRAN BROADCASTS COMMENTARIES ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

Discussion of Neqab

GF121620 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Iranians from all social classes wherever you are: It is your duty to join the Neqab [mask] organization. In these days, Neqab is your hope. It is your hope for releasing your country. The members of the Neqab organization are everywhere, in every costume. Seek them out. They will recognize you. Be brave.

Khalkhali Assassination Bid

GF131710 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners of Radio Iran, please pay attention to this news item that we have just received: The organization for saving Iran's great uprising (sazman-e nejat-e qiam-e bozorg-e Iran--Neqab) has claimed responsibility for the assassination attempt on Sadeq-e Khalkhali, shar' magistrate of the special Islamic Revolution Court. They said a unit of their organization sprayed his vehicle with bullets in Shiraz.

According to this announcement, Khalkhali received a minor chest wound. One of his guards sitting in the rear of the car was killed, and the driver was injured.

We remind you that Khalkhali has said his injury was due to an accident brought about by the mistaken use of the clutch rather than the brake.

Jamming Charge

GF131725 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the terrified traitor to Iran, Khomeyni, has ordered his dirty lackeys to jam our broadcasts and thus deprive you of contact with us. Please be patient. Every time you hear jamming, which sounds like farts coming from Khomeyni and his shameless radio, turn your dials a little to the right or left so you can hear our voice. Khomeyni does not bother the Islamic BBC radio, the Islamic radio of Israel, the Islamic Voice of America or the Islamic Radio Moscow. [sentence as heard] We stay with you until 1900. Stay with us.

Further on Jamming

GF151439 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as soon as you hear the voice of Khomeyni's fear in the form of jamming on Radio Iran, turn your tuning dials a little to the left or right and have a little patience. Whether or not Khomeyni wants to, he will hear the sound of his fall on Radio Iran.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

Struggle With U.S.

GF121845 [Editorial report] The reception of clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 July 1980 carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled "Why Has the Struggle Against the Big Satan Been Forgotten?" said the true forces of the people believe that were it not for the revolutionary decisiveness of the revolution's leader in continuing the expanding the struggle against the great Satan and saving our country from the sinister domination of this world-devouring imperialism, invisible hands would have by now prepared for the return of this enemy of the liberated people. From the very first moment that the nation's imam unfurled the banner of jihad against this bloodthirsty enemy of our nation, invisible hands started working in the military and civil organizations and began their efforts to thwart the legal struggles of the Iranian nation. Our people are witnessing the useless attempts by these defenders of U.S. imperialism to save the archexecutioner of the Iranian nation. The abortive U.S. aggression against our country occurred not very long ago, and the goal behind this plot is very clear. Since then, a number of CIA and Pentagon coup attempts have been foiled, namely the recent coup attempt.

As our president has announced, the objective of the coup engineers was to bomb Imam Khomeyni's residence and overthrow the republican regime. It is clear to all the Iranian people and the world that the actual originators of these coups are Carter, Brzezinski, the CIA and the Pentagon. But it seems that some officials of the Iranian Republic have forgotten U.S. imperialism. We all remember that some time ago marches of unity were organized in Tehran and other parts of the country on the call of the Imam. The fact that the resolutions issued at the end of these marches did not mention U.S. imperialism is not something that one can remain silent about. This was a bitter incident that aroused the deep concern of all followers of the Imam's policy. By bearing in mind the reality that many of our newspapers and publications have almost forgotten U.S. imperialism doubles our concern about the situation in our homeland. Imperialism is doing its best to thwart the revolution and seizes each opportunity to plot against our country. It has imposed a military and economic blockade against Iran and has stationed its armada near our coast. Under such conditions we are witnessing the fact that this No 1 enemy is being forgotten. As the Imam said in a message recently: some of those who are connected with me do not understand the profundity of the problem. The main problem is the problem of America. Can there be a clearer explanation than this directive by Imam?

The second commentary entitled "U.S. War Bases Should Be Dismantled," said the Pentagon is intensifying the U.S. military presence abroad and is establishing new war bases. Washington's objective is to turn the United States into the world gendarme, and its main attention--as before--is turned toward the Middle East. It is in this region that Carter has delineated a large area as the so-called vital area. With the help of its regional lackeys, the United States is expanding its bases or establishing new ones and is building a bridgehead for the stationing of the rapid deployment forces. Warships and aircraft have been sent to the region and now a war base in the hands of the United States is the biggest weapon for the establishment of world diktat and the crushing of liberation forces. The Pentagon has turned Oman into an important base from which it can control the straits of Hormuz. U.S. Armed Forces have preserved the right for their warships to enter into Bahrain ports. The American bases in Egypt, Israel and the Indian Ocean are being expanded. As-Sadat has decided to station U.S. Armed Forces personnel at a base near Cairo.

In addition, joint U.S.-Egyptian air force maneuvers have been planned. It indicates the establishment of a new large military U.S. base the objective of which will be our country and other Persian Gulf nations. The U.S. base on Diego Garcia is also being renovated and expanded. The Indian Ocean, which--as its littoral countries wish--should be an area of peace, has now been turned into a military region. In addition, the United States intends to establish a base in Karachi, and U.S. warships headed for the Persian Gulf from the Pacific stop at the port in Karachi. Bases in Turkey also allow the United States to carry out its aggressive attempts against our country and other Middle Eastern countries. The Iranian people demand that the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean be cleansed of the American bases. They strongly demand that all war bases in the region be dismantled.

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